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AIDE MEMOIRE
17th MONTRÉAL PROCESS TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) MEETING
Montevideo, Uruguay
25th to 28th February 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 17th Montreal Process Technical Advisory Committee meeting (www.montrealprocess.org) was held in Montevideo, Uruguay from 25th to 28th of February 2019. A total of 19 participants attended the meeting, including a number of new representatives.

The focus of the meeting was the development of a plan to prepare a new synthesis report on 10 key Montreal Process Indicators to be presented at the 2021 World Forestry Congress in Korea. A plan and possible report outline was developed. Members agreed the report should be 'audience driven', and that work on the key messages, themes and intent of the report should be undertaken as a first step.

The meeting recommended one additional indicator be included in the suite to be presented in the synthesis report.

A data questionnaire was developed to assemble the information needed on the eleven indicators. Member countries will have the option of using FRA 2020 data or alternative country data sources. Data will comprise the core of the report but will be augmented by strong narrative components. A discussion paper will be developed by the TAC for discussion at MPWG 28 in October 2019.

The meeting also shared experiences on technical developments in C&I and identified some areas of potential future focus for new work: refinement of the C&I framework to reflect new global challenges, digital communication technologies and approaches, and increased engagement with youth.

WELCOME

The meeting was opened by Mr P Soust, Director General, Forest Direction, Ministerio de Ganaderia Agricultura y Pesca, Uruguay, who welcomed TAC representatives from 9 Montréal Process member countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Uruguay, USA) to the 17th meeting of the TAC and to Uruguay.

#1. OPEN SESSION: SHARING PROGRESS WITH SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND C&I

Dr Joaquin Garrido (Uruguay) chaired an open session titled 'Progress with Sustainable Forest Management and C&I' with the TAC and participants from Government Departments and Universities. Mr Daniel San Roman (Uruguay) presented an overview and history of the Montreal Process and introduced actions for development of the national report on C&I in Uruguay.

Presentations from Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Korea and New Zealand were followed by discussions. (All presentations in Annex 1)

#2. FINALISATION OF MEETING AGENDA AND LOGISTICS

The finalised agenda and participant list can be found in Annex 2.

Aim of the meeting:

- To develop the scope and options for a Montréal Process synthesis report, based on 10 key indicators, to be presented at the 2021 World Forestry Congress.
- To discuss emerging technical issues, advances and developments in C&I
- To share country progress with C&I

Main output of the meeting: Identify a number of possible options and plans for implementation for a 2021rreport for development into a discussion paper for presentation at WG28

#3. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS ON IDEAS FOR THE 2021 REPORT

Ideas for the report

Countries shared their ideas for the scope and content of a report in a roundtable exercise. Two presentations, from China and the USA, are in Annex 3a with notes captured during the session in Annex 3b.

Key points raised during the exercise formed the basis for further discussions during the week.

The idea of a theme-based approach emerged, with the identification of a range of possible themes such as ecosystem services, biodiversity, forest condition and function, production forests, wood and non-wood forest products, employment and education, social and community, investment and R&D, forest policy, management and reporting, climate change, forest disturbance and dynamic change, scale issues, and technology and tools. However, participants concluded that the themes are likely to become apparent once the indicator data are assembled for the Report, and noted that it will be important themes are supported by the indicator data.

The format and data rich content of the Montréal Process First Forest Overview Report 2003 was identified as a good model upon which to build, rather than the more narrative approach of the Second Overview Report 2009. FRA data was seen as useful, and an efficient way to access standardised data, but it was recognised that the MP indicators were richer and more complex than the FRA variables. Maintaining the strong MP 'flavour' will therefore be crucial in the process to prepare the 2021 report. As with the 2003 report, members agreed a strong data chapter should form the core of the 2021 report.

Country highlights and stories based on case studies will add interest and enable a focus on key issues or themes. Focus on themes, trends and the contribution and uniqueness of the MP C&I could form a strong narrative set of stories. There was a strong recommendation that the tone of the report be 'future facing'.

The report will need to be concise, clear and readable, and form the foundation for a Montréal Process event at the 2021 World Forestry Congress. The report should avoid duplication with existing work in MP – such as 20 years overview and achievement report. It should also be accompanied by a range of associated communication products – such as tweets, story maps, and fact sheets to suit a wide and possibly new audience.

At this stage in the meeting the group split into 2 sub-groups to discuss the ten key indicators (#4) and the report scoping, design and planning (#5). These discussions then informed subsequent plenary discussion of the two agenda items.

#4. TEN KEY INDICATORS – APPROACH TO ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

The data sub-group considered (1) the ten indicators proposed by Canada at the 27th Working Group meeting as those for which most countries can respond, (2) whether there were any additional indicators required, and (3) how the data might be analysed and presented.

The sub-group recognised that while FRA variables matched to each of the ten indicators and therefore data should be readily available, the MP indicators themselves were more complex and richer and that reporting should reflect this. They emphasized that the report should not be a 'mini FRA analysis' but should highlight the points of difference and strengths that the MP C&I bring.

The sub-group recommended that an 11th indicator be added to the list: Indicator 6.1.a Value and volume of wood and wood products production. As such, the 11 indicators are herein referred to as 'the indicator set'.

There was some discussion in the plenary on an alternate approach to reporting on the indicator set. The indicators were selected as being reportable by most countries but this does not mean they will reflect the improvements and advances that could be told about temperate and boreal forests.

An alternate, or supplementary, approach is that of looking for indicators that may be unique to the MP or that reflect an emerging theme or topic for temperate and boreal forests (e.g. pine wilt disease outbreak in China, Japan, and Korea).

A data/information questionnaire approach was developed as a mechanism to bring together data and expert knowledge on current and future indicator trends in temperate and boreal forests in each country to aid in a preliminary analysis to identify trends. This questionnaire will be finalised and sent to member countries by the end of March 2019 for completion by the end of May 2019. The data sub-group will then undertake preliminary analysis which will feed into the Working Group discussion paper.

There was discussion regarding country approaches to provision of data, and possible sources of country data. Countries will have the option to utilise their FRA country data or alternative MP data; the analytical approach will need to take this into account. There are efficiencies in requesting FRA data for all member countries from FAO under confidentiality arrangements (as with FRA 2015) and analyzing this data, versus each country providing data to the data sub-group for collation and analysis, but the group preferred the flexibility of self-organization. Difference in definition or coverage of data among member countries can be appropriately dealt with through clear description (e.g. explanatory notes of tables and figures, etc.) of the difference when the data is presented.

The preliminary analysis will be used to identify trends and thus themes the report may wish to focus on. It will also identify common themes identified by countries based on their expert knowledge. Countries will be requested to provide commentary on data trends, and to also provide a description of possible drivers for the trend to help readers understand how MP countries are making progress towards sustainable forest management. As MP countries do not cover all the world's temperate and boreal forests, summary global FRA data for temperate and boreal forests will be included when it becomes available to provide context. The analytical

approach used in the 2003 overview report was identified as a good model to follow for the core of the report. Key points are contained in Annex 4.

#5. DEVELOPMENT OF POSSIBLE REPORT OPTIONS AND PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT

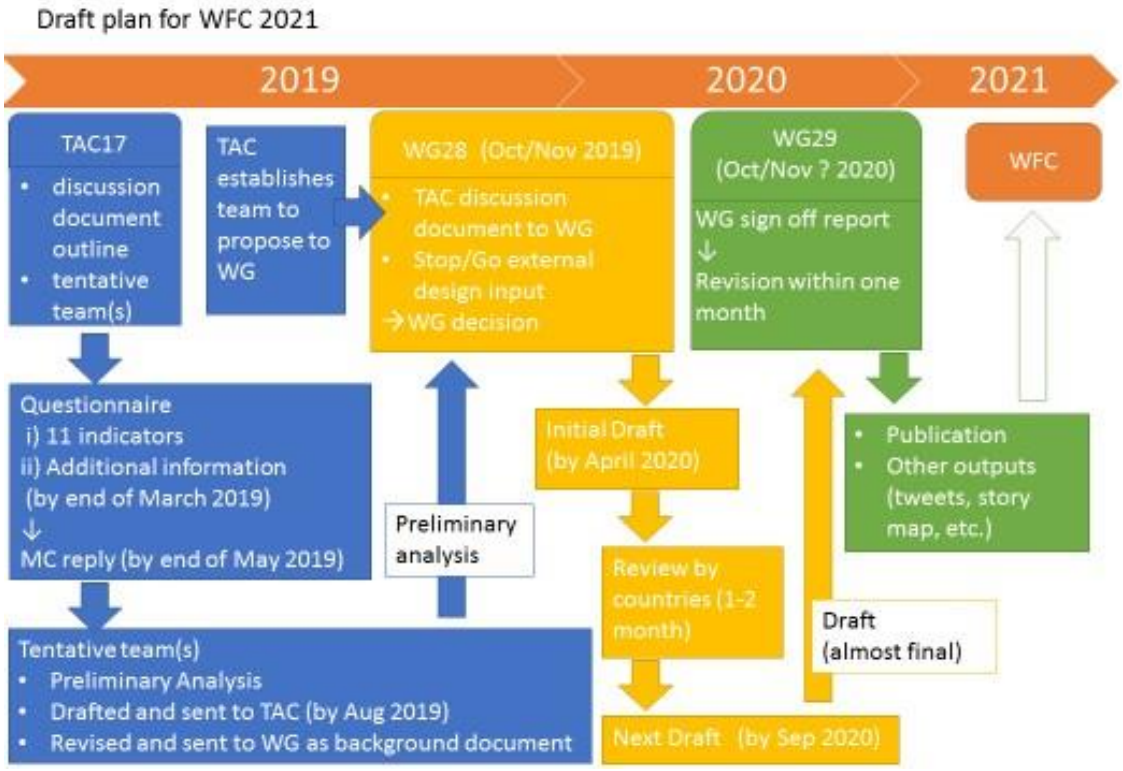
Report Outline.
The TAC considered a draft schemata for the report developed by the sub-group (Annex 5). It is proposed the introduction contain a description of the Montréal Process, its temperate and boreal forests, and a reference to the total area of the world's temperate and boreal forests (pending availability of this information in 2020 post the release of FRA 2020). This is to be followed by the rationale for the report and an explanation for the selection of the set of reported indicators. The introduction could also include brief high level comments arising from the data analysis as well as other emergent themes (outside the indicator set) raised by countries. The inclusion of a roadmap for the document would be helpful.

The body of the report could contain a fuller explanation of the Montréal Process Criteria and Indicators, especially C7 as it embraces the enabling mechanisms that support action. The unique characteristics of the Montreal Process were also considered relevant, highlighting its comprehensive approach to sustainable forest management. The relationship of the Montreal Process to the FRA, SDGs, UNFF etc. should also be included.

The analysis of the data from the indicator set should be organised by relevant criteria. Findings should be presented simply and with the consistent use of graphics/visuals. Country comments on emergent trends that rest outside the indicator set should also be linked to criteria. The synthesis should focus on the key messages, and highlight cross-cutting challenges and opportunities.

The report should target a broad audience, with a focus on decision-makers. The style of the report content should be readily transferable to other media (tweets etc.). Translation into the languages of all MP member nations should be considered a priority. The release of the report at a special session of, or event at, the 2021 World Forestry Congress is a favoured option.

Planning timeline.
The planning sub group considered the process of development of the report and all of its components. This resulted in a proposed timeline for consideration by the Working Group as shown below.



World Forestry Congress event

Members were invited to suggest ideas for an event to launch the synthesis report at the 16th World Forestry Congress in 2021. Discussions ensued, with a general consensus that the Montreal Process Working Group propose to the WFC organisers to host an event or session that would showcase the work of the Montreal Process in the progress towards the conservation and sustainable management of the world's temperate and boreal forests. The TAC agreed it is important to ensure the format of the event welcomes an audience that is wider than the MP community. It was agreed that the session should attract a younger demographic and a specific invitation be sent to the International Forestry Students Association, with consideration of an option to actively involve them in the session. Event options were discussed as part of the report design discussions (Annex 6). To reach the widest audience and to have the highest impact the WFC event would best be a special session within the programme, with a focus on the big picture of SFM in temperate and boreal forests. The event should be welcoming and attractive to a wide and potentially new audience, such as certification and ENGO's and especially youth. It could include esteemed leaders or MP elders as guest speakers, demonstration projects and presentations from member countries, focus on new frontiers in C&I as well as the report which will provide the context. Overall we would aim to demonstrate the utility of C&I to SFM, and show some of the ways forward for the next generation of C&I activities.

#6. EMERGING ISSUES, ADVANCES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

In the last day of the meeting, the TAC considered emerging issues, advances and development to inform future directions for Montréal Process activities, noting that after close to 25 years of work, the MP needs to continue to foster continual improvement and adaptation. Two main areas for future development were identified in the session in a brainstorming exercise: (1) ongoing refinement and adaptation of the C&I framework; and (2) exploration and development of new communication strategies. (notes in Annex 7)

Refinement of the C&I. Suggestions for new indicators and the adjustment or deletion of existing indicators were the most common items emerging from the exercise. The TAC noted that similar suggestions were raised at the 16th TAC meeting in Chile and suggested that, at the next Working

Group meeting, the WG consider the possibility of instituting a process for ongoing indicator development and refinement, bearing in mind the need for stability as well as adaptation in the full indicator framework.

New Communication Strategies. The TAC identified digital communication strategies as an opportunity for disseminating information and key messages related to the MP, raising awareness of our activities amongst a broader population (similar observations were made in regard to the release of the Synthesis Report), for example youth. Taking advantage of Twitter feeds or incorporating story-maps in the MP website, for example, were cited as potential strategies to boost communication, and the question was raised as to if and how the Montreal Process can secure expertise in this area.

#7. CONFIRMATION OF NEXT PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Immediate Actions:

1. Australia (Claire Howell) – redraft the world map with all 12 MP countries showcased, similar to the graphic from 2003 overview report
2. Data questionnaire core team Canada (Glenda Russo), USA (Guy Robertson), China (Lei Jinping), Korea (Hee Han), Japan (Toshiya Matsuura), New Zealand (Tim Barnard), Australia (Claire Howell) – develop finalise and circulate questionnaire (end of March 2019)
3. Complete report outline and commentary to TAC Convenor – New Zealand (Tim Barnard) – March 2nd 2019
4. Data sub group summary document to TAC Convenor – Canada (Glenda Russo) – March 2nd 2019
5. Country responses to questionnaire - end of May 2019
6. Preliminary analysis by data sub group – August 2019
7. Summarise emerging issues session – USA (Guy Robertson) – March 5th 2019
8. Meeting summary for TAC review (TAC Convenor) 7th March

Medium term actions:

1. Finalisation of discussion document for presentation at 28th Working Group – complete at least 1 month before WG28 (TAC Convenor and TAC)

#8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Montreal Process website. Guy Robertson (USA) noted that updates of the website hosted by the USA were underway and there would be a focus on loading country reports and making them more visible on the site.

Australia's State of the Forests Report 2018. Claire Howell (Australia) noted the web address for the new MP country report launched at this meeting (http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr/sofr-2018) and requested any members wanting a hard copy of the report to contact her with their postal delivery address and number of copies and she will arrange dispatch. The report will also be loaded on the Montreal Process website.

28th Working Group meeting. Makoto Ozawa (Japan) noted that the Working Group meeting would be hosted by Japan in either October or November 2019 in a regional centre. Location and call for agenda items is expected in May.

Liaison Office Hosting – Ryosuke Ujihashi (Liaison Office, Japan) noted that expressions of interest to host the Liaison Office are still being sought ahead of the 28th Working Group meeting

Global Comparison of State of Canada's forests. Glenda Russo (Canada) noted a new report from the University of British Columbia using the MP C&I framework to evaluate Canada's forests within a global context will be available soon and she will circulate the link.

TAC Convenor role – The TAC Convenor reminded the meeting that expressions of interest in the TAC Convenor role are being sought ahead of the 28th Working Group meeting as the current Convenor's three year term expires at that meeting.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The meeting expressed its appreciation to the Forest Direction, Ministerio de Ganaderia Agricultura y Pesca for hosting the meeting and especially to Mr Joaquin Garrido Soares de Lima and Mr Daniel San Roman and their team for the organization of such a smooth running meeting. The meeting also expressed its appreciation to staff of Forestal Atlantico Sur, Arboretum Lussich, and Parque Mancebo for their hospitality on the field trip.

ANNEX 1. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS FROM OPEN SESSION (links to these presentations can be found on www.montrealprocess.org under the 17th TAC meeting)

MINISTERIO DE GANADERÍA AGRICULTURA Y PESCA
REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL FORESTAL

Uruguay in the MP

Actions for the development of the National Report

2019

Criteria and Indicators (C & I) for SFM are a tool available to forest managers, politicians and the general public to assess progress towards sustainable forest management. (2)

C & I should provide a framework to describe, monitor, assess and report forest trends and progress toward SFM.

Implicitly are a definition of SFM. Provide a framework for policy development at national level. Reflect a holistic approach to forests as ecosystems and consider the full range of values thereof. No indicator alone accounts for sustainability. Individually, C & I should be considered in the context of other C & I.

The criteria characterize the essential components SFM. Each Criteria is characterized by a series of indicators, which corresponds to a measure or describe the criteria. Overall, the indicators are quantitative but there are other qualitative. To build some of them require data to be obtained easily, but others require new or additional data, the establishment of systematic sampling or even basic research. (3. 4)

The C & I provide a basis for reporting on all types of forests, native forest, planted forest, forest in protected areas, forests with different ownership, public forests, private forests, aimed at production or forests whose main objective is the protection or those that they are managed with a dual purpose.

The set of C & I is based on contemporary scientific notion of forest ecosystems.
About 150 countries are working on any of the nine processes or initiatives related to C & I for SFM.

These initiatives include: African Timber Organization; Dry forests of Africa; Process Arid Zone of Africa; Organization of Tropical Forests; Process in Central America; Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators for Conservation (PM) and the MFS of boreal

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Progress of C&I

An Overview of National Forest Inventory of Japan

Forestry Agency, Japan

25th February 2019

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Australian Government
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
ABARES

Australia's ongoing journey with the Montreal Process

Claire Howell

17th meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee to the Montreal Process Working Group

Montevideo, Uruguay
25 February 2019

C&I of SFM in China

17th Technical Advisory Committee Meeting of the Montreal Process

25th Feb, 2019 Montevideo, Uruguay

17TH Montréal Process Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
(Feb 25 – 28, 2019 in Uruguay)

Country Process with C&I

Current Policy and Practice for SFM in South Korea

Hee Han*, Hyun-Kyu Won

National Institute of Forest Science

SCION
FORESTS • PRODUCTS • INNOVATION

Future forest systems- indicators for a changing world

Tim Barnard and Tim Payn

ANNEX 2. FINALISED AGENDA AND PARTICIPANT LIST

Agenda

17th Montreal Process Technical Advisory Committee Meeting

25th – 28th February 2019
Palladium Hotel, Montevideo, Uruguay

Aim of the meeting:

- To develop the scope and options for a Montreal Process synthesis report based on 10 key indicators to be presented at the 2021 World Forestry Congress.
- To discuss emerging technical issues, advances and developments in C&I
- To share advances in C&I

Main output of the meeting: Identify a number of possible options and plans for implementation for a 2021 report for development into a discussion paper for presentation at WG28

Day	Time	Activity
Monday 25th	09:00 – 09:30	**Welcome:** (Uruguay)
	09:30 – 12:00	**Agenda Item 1**: Open Session: Opportunity to share progress with Sustainable Forest Management and C&I with host country agencies: Presentations from: • Uruguay • Japan • Canada • China • Australia • New Zealand • South Korea • Discussion Chaired by Uruguay
	13:00 – 13:30	**Agenda Item 2**: Introductions of schedule, general information and logistics and background to proposed technical agenda and finalisation (Tim Payn, TAC Convenor; Joaquin Garrido Soares de Lima, Uruguay)
	13:30 – 16:00	**Agenda Item 3.** Country presentations for ideas for the 2021 report • All countries attending • Input from other countries (Convenor)
	16:00 – 17:00	Reflections
Tuesday 26th	09:00 – 12:00	**Agenda Item 4**: 10 key indicators – approach to analysis and presentation of data
	13:00– 16:00	**Agenda Item 5**: Development of possible report options and plan for development
	16:30– 18:30	

		Walking tour Old Town (Optional – cost 10 USD)
Wednesday 27th	09:00 – 19:30	Field Trip
Thursday 28th	09:00 – 12:00 13:00 – 17:00	**Agenda Item 5**: Development of possible report options and plan for development (continued) **Agenda Item 6:** Emerging issues, advances and developments in criteria and indicators **Agenda Item 7:** Confirmation of next planned activities and responsibilities **Agenda Item 8:** Any other business

Participants

Name	Country
Natalia Fracassi	Argentina
Claire Howell	Australia
Glenda Russo	Canada
Mr. Zhang Songdan	China
Mr. Xiao Wenfa	China
Ms. Han Aihui	China
Mr. Xia Chaozong	China
Ms. Lei Jingpin	China
Satoru Miura	Japan
Toshiya Matsuura	Japan
Makoto Ozawa	Japan
Ryosuke Ujihashi	Japan (LO)
Tim Payn	New Zealand
Tim Barnard	New Zealand
Dr. Hyun-Kyu WON	South Korea
Dr. Hee HAN	South Korea
Guy Robertson	United States
Joaquin Garrido	Uruguay
Daniel San Roman	Uruguay

ANNEX 3A. SYNTHESIS REPORT COUNTRY IDEAS PRESENTATIONS (links to these presentations can be found on www.montrealprocess.org under the 17th TAC meeting)

ANNEX 3B. SYNTHESIS REPORT - COUNTRY IDEAS POINTS CAPTURED DURING THE SESSION

Points captured during country contributions

- Experiences of indicator use
- Mix of 2009 2003 reports
- Headline T& B forests and where we have been but looking forward
- What themes? Climate change?
- Stories round themes and challenges
- 'what are we finding in our forests'
- Value add of Montreal Process to FRA data and process
- Look for common trends across countries and also differences
- Synthesis report supported by individual country reports/sections
- What is the global contribution of MP to T&B forests
- Build on previous report approaches
- Country specific boxes/case studies
- Emphasise progress and MP benefits – how have we affected legislation
- Beware overlap with Overview and Achievement report
- Themes – technology
- What is our aim at the WFC? Raise profile, build on 3 declarations
- Meaningful stories based on indicators
- Concise, clear and forward looking
- Data presentation/sources – FRA2020, FAO annual stats, UNFCCC –is all data available?
- Do we want more than 10 indicators?
- Link to WFC theme of restoration – do 10 indicators fit?
- What is the MP point of difference – we are not FRA….
- Succinct
- Showcase examples
- MP = 12 out of 190 countries – huge impact – can we do an ROI analysis
- Tools could be a theme – linking indicators, using for landscape analysis, forestry futures (ref NZ presentation)
- Future looking and country specific sections on important indicators for SFM – over and above the 10?

Reflections on the country contributions (plenary)

- Uniqueness of the MP (track record)
    - how do we make a difference? – the way we work collaboratively. Flexibility of the framework.
- Legacy – 2003 basis/indicator section
- Link policy and education (we know C&I training in tertiary institutions)
- Contribution of
    - the MP to international developments (SDG, FAO)
    - the MP to member countries
- Effect of
    - Indicators on policy – Country examples
    - C&I framework on policy (Australia's experience)
- Future challenges (SWOT analysis??). Challenges need identifying, it's not all good
    - inside the Montreal Process
    - outside MP

- Themes – data driven, expert driven, WFC driven. C&I process must be able to address the theme.
- A very small section on 'what is the MP' with references.

Recurring ideas for the 2021 report
The report needs to be future facing and concise.
'Sections' in the report could include:
Country experiences
Cross country examples
Thematic
Trends over time
Legacy and foundations

- Contribution to the international processes
- Contribution to the member countries
- 2003, 2009 overview reports plus 3 declarations (Santiago, Quebec, Yanji)

How has policy changed as a result of country reporting on an indicator?
Have country policies changed as a result of the C&I framework itself? (for example, in some countries it is written into national legislation)

- not theoretical or academic, but actual

Ideas for possible themes (not exhaustive)
Observation: these themes fell out of the data. Once the indicators are assembled, the themes for the MP report may become apparent. Dig for themes from the narratives provided by countries.

- Ecosystem services
- Biodiversity
- Condition and function
- Production forests
- Wood and non-wood forest products
- Employment and education
- Social and community
- Investment and R&D
- Forest policy, management and reporting
- Climate change
- Forest disturbance and dynamic change
- Scale issues
- Technology and tools

Further reflections (day 2)

- Keep it simple – e.g. table of contents, themes
- Mix 2003 reports and 2009 – balance technical and narrative
- Consider how we might present the report – visuals, infographics
- Be pragmatic regarding workload and process
- Report plus other products such as story maps
- Identify possible themes from session #7 on emerging issues, e.g. food safety – could lead to themes
- What does MP want to achieve from the report – aim and key take home messages for the WFC
- Linking themes and data
- Consider an annex for data

Overall summary

- Key points for report emerged
  - Theme based
    - Themes emerge from data
  - Future facing
  - Data driven
    - 2003 report great foundation
    - FRA2020 data – efficient/up to date/standard
  - Country sections
    - Case studies
    - Highlights
  - Synthesised main section
    - Themes, trends
    - Uniqueness of MP
    - Contribution
  - Concise, clear, communicative
  - Foundation for the WFC activity

ANNEX 4: DATA SUBGROUP DISCUSSION SUMMARY

Overarching comments

Should we show an overall trend for each indicator or as trends by country?
The options of showing individual trend lines for each country, or a single trend line aggregating the overall MP progress for each indicator instead of individual country trend, was discussed. One suggestion that resonated with many in the group was that the overall trend based on the merged data, together with 12 individual country trends, be shown.

In addition to showing MP progress, should our report discuss overall trends for boreal and temperate forests?
The group recommended that the data analysis be focused on MP countries, but that we be prepared to calculate and present the collective values for the world's temperate/boreal forests when the FRA data are published (in addition to the global values?) to provide context: FRA will be released before WFC.

What timeline should we capture for each indicator?
Recommend using the same time period (reporting years) captured in FRA reporting for each indicator. Though, to allow flexibility, it would be possible for a country to report data in alternate or additional years within that timeframe if desired. Regarding projections, there was some discussion about possibly identifying which years FAO calculates projections and what regressions and/or assumptions are used.

What data should be used?
There was discussion about whether countries could submit data on each indicator from a source other than the FRA. The comment was made that the FRA data are (a) readily available and (b) understood to be consistent. However, it is apparent some countries may prefer to use their own forest definitions and data instead of FRA data. In this case it was suggested that countries make use of footnotes to expand on their methodology/definitions.

Should we use graphics or tables?
The general preference was for primarily graphics. If a web version is being created then there could be an option to download the tabular data underpinning each graphic.

Indicator Questionnaire
We discussed what questions we should ask countries to answer about each indicator to aid in the analysis.

For indicators where trend data are available:

- What has changed and what were the drivers for this change?
- What is the future outlook and why? Are there policy drivers or other drivers in place?

Where data or trend data aren't available:

- What is the country situation in relation to that indicator (narrative)?
- What is the future outlook and why?

Individual indicator discussion

(1.1.a) Area of forest: It was agreed that something similar to what was produced for this indicator in the 2003 Overview Report would work. No need to reinvent the wheel when it works.

(1.1.b) Area of forest in protected areas: Do we want to also (or alternatively) present this indicator as proportion of forest land in protected areas? This will add context for the reader as well as make it easier to normalize graphics/tables. We should decide on this in advance of the indicator questionnaire.

(2.a) Area of forest available for wood production: Do we want to also (or alternatively) present this indicator as proportion of forest available for wood production? This will add context for the reader as well as make it easier to normalize graphics/tables. We should decide on this in advance of the indicator questionnaire. We note that FRA does not report the NET area of forest land available for wood production - is this important for MP reporting? Are data readily available? How do we ensure that we're not diminishing the MP indicator in favour of the FRA version.

(2.c) Area of plantations: Do we want to also (or alternatively) present this indicator as proportion of forest in plantations? This will add context for the reader as well as make it easier to normalize graphics/tables.

(2.c) Growing stock of plantations: Should proportion of total growing stock in plantations also be presented? Note that total growing stock was not originally identified as within the 10 indicators to be reported – are these data readily available?

(3.a) Disturbance by insects: This indicator may require a combination of data and narrative. There might be an opportunity to feature a story about a particular insect affecting a subgroup of MP countries (e.g. pine wood nematode – Japan, China, Korea, Canada, Mexico, USA).

(3.a) Disturbance by disease: There was discussion about whether or not countries would be able to report on area extent of disease. This indicator may need to be more narrative than numbers.

(3.b) Disturbances by severe weather events: This indicator may need to be more narrative than numbers. Perhaps countries could provide narrative on the types of severe weather events that affect their forest, key severe weather events for the reporting period, and comment on whether change in the occurrence and frequency of severe weather events has changed during the reporting timeframe.

(3.b) Forest area affected by fire: Same commentary on adding in proportion of total of total forest. There is the potential to feature a bigger story covering fires, their role in (boreal and temperate) forests, and highlight key fire events that occurred during the reporting period.

(4.1.a) Area of forest designated for protection of soil and water:
Recommend we display this as proportion of total area designated for protection of soil and water.

(5.a) Total forest ecosystem carbon pools and fluxes?
Some countries may not be able to report on all carbon pools. We recommend that we endeavour to report all pools at this stage and determine what to include in the report when the data come in, that will determine the story we build. There was some discussion about reporting biomass instead of carbon as different models are used to determine carbon, but as carbon is both the MP indicator and the FRA indicator most felt that we should report on carbon, perhaps with a footnote on which models were used. Recommend reporting carbon fluxes as well as carbon stock if data are readily available. UNCCC was suggested as a data source.

(6.1.a) Value and volume of wood and wood products production (6.1.a) #NEW
We recommend adding this indicator to help tell the story. Though it is not reported in FRA2020, most countries can report on this readily.

(6.3.a) Employment in the Forestry and Logging (MP is employment in the forest sector)
There was discussion about the difficulty in calculating how many jobs that the forest industry supplies and about which kind of employees should be included. The FRA should be fairly standardized. There was general consensus that countries report on direct employment (as for FRA 2020), but that if countries feel the categories to included should be slightly modified to better represent their situations then footnotes could be used to make specific country definitions clear. For the sub categories, each sub category is mutually exclusive. There was agreement that displaying this indicator as a proportion of total employment would be more meaningful (as in 2003 report) (we would need country values for total employment as well)

(7.1.a) Legislation and Policies Supporting SFM
This indicator is a series of yes or no questions. This gets back to how robust our systems are for supporting SFM. There was discussion about a digital interactive version of the report with pop up stories around Legislation and Policy for countries want to expand on their story and progress under this criteria. Topics can include how MP membership has influenced policies and changes in ability to report (keep it short and simple, plain language). This could also be an appendix to print version.

Plenary discussion – captured points

- MP indicator definitions and approaches to measurement are not the same as FRA – will need to explain very clearly why we used FRA2020 and context. Data is aligning and consolidating so FRA reasonable
- Use FRA or not – yes with good explanation. Gives efficiencies is accessing all in one go. All variables are the same unlike expected variation in MP due to different country approaches to measurement
- Access to data – individual country or joint and combined access/download – what sensitivities may there be?
- Can we use FRA and convert to MP? Do we need to convert?
- Need to clarify the rationale for selecting the 10 indicators. Canada paper – reportability history
- Are the most reportable indicators the ones to focus on?? What about the less reportable [emerging] indicators or indicators that set the MP apart e.g. the importance of forests to people, or other unique aspects/points of difference of the MP
- Need for a data questionnaire to gather the information we need, also canvas key messages on SFM for each country
- Canvas key SFM messages/story from each country, review all country condensed reports and draw out key stories [not countries have not all done condensed reports]
- Organise key messages by criterion – a general narrative then specific commentary on each indicator
- We are tasked with reporting on 10 indicators – need to be succinct and clear
- 10 indicators, 10 stories based on status and trend
- Do all ten indicators in synthesis, allow countries to present additional indicators of key interest additionally

Actions

- Analyse data for all of ten indicators and then identify common trends and differences in trends. Core of the report hangs off this data analysis – the 'data chapter' (data subgroup)
- Develop table on state, trends, future outlook and commentary for each indicator by country. Quick perspective based on expert knowledge and not data analysis (Glenda)
- Develop/fill out 'reportability' table for the 10 indicators with commentary

- Canvas themes – e.g. restoration, importance of forests to people – add question to table above
- Section on progress with aspirational indicators – above and beyond the 10
- Are there other indicators additional to the 10? E.g. those where there have been recent advances or where these are unique to MP
- Use the Criteria as an organising principle for the report?
- How do we keep the report short?
- Introduction section needs to be very clear why we picked the 10 indicators
- The aim of the report must be clear – progress of the MP? Or changes in T&B forests?

Should we focus on MP countries data only or data from all temperate and boreal forests?

- Put the report analysis in the global context.
- Have a section on the 10% of forests not covered by MP
- Easy to link to countries in other active processes – especially Forests Europe, not so easy if country not in a process e.g South Africa. Other countries will have different indicators
- Why show full data – complicates analysis for us, sensitivities from other countries re accessing their FRA data, need to develop collaborative relationship – time consuming

ANNEX 5: SYNTHESIS REPORT OUTLINE SUB GROUP NOTES

Report Plan (Draft)

Executive Summary

Introduction

- Description of the MP and Temperate and Boreal Forests – 90%?
- Others with Temperate and Boreal Forests.
- Explanation – why the document was prepared.
- Explain rationale for the ten indicators (as a set).
- Data and discussion.
- Other themes emerging from countries.
- Roadmap for the document.

Body of the Report

Section One

- Explanation of the MP C&I – mention of C7.
- Its uniqueness and diversity
- Flexibility
- Comprehensive approach to SFM.
- Partnership with other processes (FRA, SDGs, UNFF etc.).

Section Two

- The 10 indicators (tables, status, graphics, change).
- Organise by criteria – include a very brief overview.
- Include country comments on trends by criteria.
- And what's new [emerging] … methods development.

(Abandoned the thematic approach)

Synthesis

- Synthesis – discussion on the ten indicators and country commentary.
- Cross-cutting challenges e.g. climate change.
- What does the information tell us?
- Next steps, challenges and opportunities.
- Graphics – less words more visuals.

Audience

- Next generation of MP
- Students
- Decision-makers (Govt – internal and international)
- C&I partners
- NGOs
- Academics

Communications

(Make use of earlier reports for some of the text)

- Other media – style of the report important – co-written with professionals with marketing, design and communications skills.
- Social media – tweetable
- Story maps. Cartoons.
- Multiple languages.

Release of the report

- Special session of the WFC
    - Overview
    - Country presentations
    - Special invites – key audience

ANNEX 6: NOTES ON WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS EVENT DISCUSSION

- A new audience – ENGOs, certification bodies, youth
- Special session within the Congress programme – not a side event
- Future MP (C&I) directions
- Country experiences
    - Linking policy with indicators
    - Show how we are making a difference
- Launch the Synthesis report
- MP continuing to make a difference
- Connecting MP C&I to country SFM
    - What's going on in countries
    - What can we learn
- Contribution to Temperate and Boreal Forests
- Don't be too MP specific – welcoming
    - Relevant widely
- Engage with wider society issues
    - Don't just focus on the report
- Move beyond reporting focus for the event
    - Focus on big picture
    - What does 'it' mean
- Contribution of MP to the theory of SFM – story
- New frontiers in C&I
    - Remote Sensing technologies/soil carbon/gender etc
- Demonstrate Sustainable forestry
    - Comprehensive
    - Demonstrate utility of MP C&I
- C&I widely accepted and used – what's next?
- Demonstration projects – capacity building
- Young audience
    - What are we doing today?
    - Howa are we using C&I
    - Examples/case studies
    - Impact/Excitement/Vision

ANNEX 7: NOTES FROM 'EMERGING ISSUES, ADVANCEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN C&I'

New Indicators

- New indicator on certification? (It's in the SDGs)
- Gender equity in the natural resource sector (hot topic)
- Poverty indicator
- Emerging issues: safety food –there is no indicator that includes the forest planted with the objectives of livestock or agricultures production
- Forest as a food supplier
- Gender, foods, etc…
- Urban forest area
- Human life
- Earth and forest for human
- Effects of population decline around forested areas on C&Is. E.g. difficulty in forest management, declining of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)
- Disaster (indicator 3.b) → more specifically "Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction" (Eco-DRR)
- Area of forest managed for community resilience and human health
- Urban pollution etc.
- Defense against natural events

Modifying indicators

- Processing for adjusting C&I
  - Adjust indicators
  - Remove indicators
  - Establish new indicators
- Need to look at soil and water again (expert group)
- Multi-scale (local, national, global)
- How to use C&I for local SFM issues
- Are there any difficulties?
- Still need for simple methods for C1-5
- Methodology for evaluating and assessing the C&I
- Ongoing development + Refinement of C&I
- Recent international trade agreements seem to all have chapters on environment, sometimes specifically around SFM (CETA, CPTPP, USMCA)
  There may be an opportunity to develop C&I frameworks around environmental management SFM could be covered by MP framework for MP countries
- Global core set (an important target)…still on the way
- Get rid of "Importance of forests to people" indicator?
- How to analyze the indicators as a group/set, all together
- Revision of C&I for addressing SDGs, UNSPF and other international issues
- Quality assessment (e.g. amount of jobs -> quality of jobs)

COMMUNICATION:

- C&I in training!
- (1) communication (2) training the theory of sustainable development.
- Issues:
  - C&I for SFM not being picked up by wider environmental community (e.g., government environment agency, NGOs, etc.
- Advances
  - Greater harmonization between various international reporting processes

APPLYING INDICATORS:

- Gap between NFI and other surveys
- Evaluation and feed back to policy
- SFM (issue oriented) and C&Is
- Show some examples of thematic hierarchies of C&Is and their past results (→ it might be more appealing)
- Thematic reporting mechanism for matching emerged global and regional issues
- How SFM C&I combine with forest management plan
- Applying the current C&I in the practice is the most important issue.
- Interpretation of C&Is and their past results (→ It might be more appealing)

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Advances/developments
  - Research completed on "importance of forest of people" → mental health, healthy communities
  - Fire: time series data increasingly available from MODIS and other satellites
- C&I application in new settings (urban + agricultural forests, tropical forests)
- Common tools for communication!